The Semi-Weekly Louisianian.

"REPUBLICAN AT ALL TIMES, AND UNDER ALL CIRCUMSTANCES."

VOLUME 2. NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA, SUNDAY, MARCH 3, 1872. NUMBER 22.

The Louisianian.

Published Thursdays and Sundays.

OFFICE 114 CARONDELET STREET, NEW ORLEANS LA.

Wm. G. BROWN,---Editor.

☞ TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:

ONE YEAR	$5 00
SIX MONTHS	3 00
THREE MONTHS	1 50
SINGLE COPY	5

☞ Circulars, Programmes, General Business Cards, Posters, etc., etc., guaranteed to give general satisfaction to all who may wish to secure our services.

PROSPECTUS OF THE Louisianian.

In the endeavor to establish another Republican journal in New Orleans, the proprietors of the LOUISIANIAN, propose to fill a necessity which has been long and sometimes painfully—*felt to exist*. In the transition state of our people, in their struggling efforts to attain that position in the Body Politic, which we conceive to be their due, it is regarded that much information, guidance, encouragement, counsel and reproof have been lost, in consequence of the lack of a medium, through which these deficiencies might be supplied. We shall strive to make the LOUISIANIAN a *desideratum* in these respects.

POLICY.

As our motto indicates, the LOUISIANIAN shall be "*Republican at all times and under all circumstances*" We shall advocate the security and enjoyment of broad civil liberty, the absolute equality of all men before the law, and an impartial distribution of honor *and patronage* to all who merit them.

Desirous of allaying animosities, of obliterating the memory of the bitter past, of promoting harmony and union among all classes and between all interests, we shall advocate the removal of all political disabilities, foster kindness and forbearance, where malignity and resentment reigned, and seek for fairness and justice where wrong and oppression prevailed. Thus united in our aims and objects, we shall conserve our best interests, elevate our noble State, to an enviable position among her sister States, by the development of her illimitable resources, and secure the full benefits of the mighty changes in the history and condition of the people and the Country.

Believing that there can be no true liberty without the supremacy of law, we shall urge a strict and undiscriminating administration of justice.

TAXATION.

We shall support the doctrine of an equitable division of taxation among all classes, a faithful collection of the revenues, economy in the expenditures, conformably with the exigencies of the State or Country and the discharge of every legitimate obligation.

EDUCATION.

We shall sustain the carrying out of the provisions of the act establishing our common school system, and urge as a paramount duty the education of our youth, as vitally connected with their own enlightenment, and the security and stability of a Republican Government.

FINAL.

By a generous, manly, independent, and judicious conduct, we shall strive to rescue our paper, from an ephemeral, and temporary existence, and establish it upon a basis, that if we cannot "command," we shall at all events "deserve" success.

ALBERT EYRICH,

Bookseller and Stationer

135 CANAL STREET,

New Orleans, Louisiana.

POETRY.

THE COMPOSITOR.

BY ONE OF THEM.

"With fingers weary and worn,"
With body tired and sick,
The pale-faced printer stands at his case,
Setting up type in the "stick."
Pick, pick, pick,
Letter and space and lead,
Pick, pick, pick,
Oh! how weary the hand and head.

Letter and space and lead,
Lead and letter and space,
What wonder then that the printer has
Such a wan and distracted face?
No matter how late the hour—
No matter how tired and sick;
The jaded printer must stand at his case,
Piling up type in his "stick."

How wearily passes the hour!
How weary the body and brain!
But his hands must move, however hard
The effort, or great the pain.
Click, click, click,
The letters drop in their place,
And pale, pale, pale,
Is the weary printer's face—

Oh! how he sighs for rest
As he dolefully hums a rhyme;
But it's all in vain—the paper's behind,
And it must be out "on time."
As he moodily stands at his case,
With a mingled sigh and a groan,
He sighs for some genial clime,
Where printing is unknown.

And his heart begins to throb,
And his brain begins to reel—
Oh! who can paint the distress
That the worn-out printers feel.
O, citizens, friends, divines,
Remember us when you pray,
For you must have the news
If we work both night and day!

Our life is a life of toil,
And pale and thin our faces—
While you repose on beds of down
We printers are at our cases—
"With fingers weary and worn,"
With face of ashen hue,
The weary printer stands at his case
Wasting his life for you.

"Let us reach into our bosoms
For the key to other lives,
And with love toward erring nature,
Cherish good that still survives;
So that when our disrobed spirits
Soar to realms of light again,
We may say, 'Dear Father judge us
As we judge our fellow-men.'"

LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR PINCHBACK ON OUR RAILROADS.

The general appropriation bill came up as an unfinished business.

Upon the question of paying the interest upon the bonds of the several railroads the President took the floor, Mr. Ingraham in the chair.

After referring to the manner in which the colored people are treated upon certain railroads, and especially upon those of the Chattanooga and Jackson Railroads, owned by Northern men, Mr. Pinchback said the colored people asked for no right or privilege than the English, Irish, German or Malay received, but they asked the same rights; when promises were made them they expect that those promises will be kept; if they are not the colored people would lose faith in their Northern friends. The Southern people were hard upon the colored people, but they do not deceive them; what they say they do, what they promise they perform. Laws are passed by the General Assembly of this State mainly by the white Northern leaders and the colored members who have followed and obeyed their lead so faithfully; yet these laws are as if they were not upon the statute books. If this state of affairs was to continue, Mr. Pinchback wanted to know it. If laws are to be continued to be made specially for the protection of the rights of one class that have heretofore been excluded from those rights, and these laws are not enforced, Mr. Pinchback wanted to know it; as it would be better to make terms with the Southern people and accede to their propositions than to treat with Northern men who violate their contracts and promises.

This was the time and place to enter his protest in behalf of his people against such violations.

Mr. Pinchback did not wish to make a civil rights speech on this occasion, but he wished it distinctly understood that if his race were to be ostracised and deceived by fair promises in the future, as they had been by fair promises in the past, the best terms that could be made with the Southern people would be accepted. The Northern people were not asked to come here by the colored men. They came without invitation, and assumed to take the helm of the ship of state with a view of guiding her through a stormy sea to a quiet and peaceful harbor. What is the result? Where is the ship of state to-day?

Upon the promises of Northern men, privileges were given and franchises granted by the vote of the colored men. They have said, "Give us this aid, and we will do thus and so; give us this right and our promises shall be kept." We believed them, and gave them the aid they asked; we granted them the privileges they asked—and what is the result? They have deceived us—they have falsified their promises.

Mr. Pinchback, smiling—"Well, I'll trust the Northern people a little longer, and then I'll tell you."

Mr. Pinchback did not care particularly whether a man was from the North or the South. All he asked was that promises should be kept, equal rights to all granted, and the laws enforced for the benefit of the entire people, without regard to color or race. The colored man was a voter, a law-maker and office-holder as well as the white man. They would prefer to work in peace and harmony with the white people of their own State, but if this was not allowed them, they must work elsewhere for this right. Mr. Pinchback and the race he represented preferred to be at peace with all men. If the South will give the colored man the same rights that the North promises him, he will go with and vote with the South; but the Southern man gives the colored people a harder lot than the Northern man offers. What wonder that the colored people accept the best terms they can get and vote for an indorse men that will do the best for them? It was true, however, that the Southern people were understanding this question in a more proper and better light. Mr. Pinchback was glad to perceive it. He believed that a brighter day was dawning for the colored man, and that a better understanding existed between the colored and the white races in this State to-day than at any time since the close of the war.

Mr. Pinchback closed his remarks by a final reference to the question that caused him to take the floor. Colored Representatives were now asked to vote tens of thousands of dollars to corporations who had deceived, outraged, insulted and ostracised his race.

Mr. Pinchback gave fair warning that if this state of affairs continued another year—if Northern men did not keep their promises—there would be such a political revolution in Louisiana as was never witnessed in this or any other State. Fair warning was given that the Northern men need not expect a continuance of favors from the colored man unless their promises were kept, their charters complied with and the rights of the race he represented were recognized.

A worthy old gentleman has just died at Birmingham, England, of whom, while his name is famous to the ends of the earth, probably as little is known as of the obscurest of New York newsboys. He, more than any other man of his generation, had practical experience of the fact that "the pen is mightier than the sword"—at least mightier as the instrument by which to achieve a great fortune. His name was Joseph Gillott, and he was a Sheffield grinder.

—An Irishman said he did not come to this country for want. He had abundance of that in his own country.

SOME CIVIL SERVICE FALLACIES.

One of the stock arguments against the civil-service reform is based on the assumed folly of demanding a high grade of intelligence for filling an office the duties of which are a matter of pure routine. The sympathy of the public is continually appealed to by portraying the treatment of some poor John Smith who has applied for an humble office, and is rejected by the examining board because he knows nothing of the history of Greece or the geography of Asia. Notwithstanding the defects of his book-learning, he has proved his abilities to perform all the duties of a copy-clerk. He has a mother or a sister depending on him for support, and he has travelled a thousand miles to seek the office. He goes before the board in full confidence of his ability. And, after all, notwithstanding his faultless handwriting, and his accuracy in copying, he is discomfited and sent back home because he cannot tell who Pericles was, or what rivers flow into the Caspian Sea! Whereupon the public is expected to become indignant with the pedagogues who examined him, and to protest against the introduction of any such tests of qualification for office.

Judging from the frequency with which this picture is presented to the public, we may infer that great numbers of intelligent people really think that poor Smith is hardly used, and that it would be an act of kindness towards applicants for office if the Government would not require any qualification beyond ability to perform the duties of the office they were seeking. To see the fallacy of this view, it is only necessary to reflect that John Smith's competitors, one of whom must prove successful, are entitled to as much sympathy as he is, and deserve the office as much as he does. If he does not get the office, some one else must—Brown, for example; and if he (Smith) had succeeded, poor Brown would have failed, and would have been entitled to all the sympathy that Smith now gets, and the system that rejected him would be subject to all the objections denounced against that which rejected Smith. In a competitive examination, the question is not shall Smith be accepted or rejected, but whom shall we accept—Smith, who can do nothing but copy letters, or Brown, who, besides copying as well as Smith, proves his education and general intelligence by telling who Pericles was, and naming the rivers which flow into the Caspian? As only one man can be appointed to a single office, and as all applicants but one must be rejected under the one system as well as another, the question whether the lucky man shall be Smith, Brown, or Jones is one for the Government itself to decide in the way most conducive to its own interests. When politicians invent some way by which every man who wants an office may have it, there will be some cause for complaint that poor John Smith fails to get one, but no sooner.

The same fallacy is frequently couched in the form of a squib, representing the candidate as undergoing examination in all sorts of abstruse subjects. If we analyze these jokes, we find that the man is always supposed to fail, for no one would see anything ridiculous in the appointment of a good scholar merely because he was such. If some politician should find that every clerk and messenger in the State Department could read Laplace, translate from any European language, name all the Roman Emperors, and explain every principle of international law laid down by Grotius or Vattel, and should make this state of things the basis for ridicule and denunciation of the system which allowed men with so much knowledge to be appointed to office, the laughter he might excite would not be entirely sympathetic. But, if these clerkships are really filled, and if no one is "passed" who cannot do all this, the logical consequence is that they are filled by just this class of men.

The next argument in point of frequency is that success in passing an examination is, after all, an imperfect test of ability to perform the duties of a clerk, and that the most brilliant competitor may fail on the test of actual trial. The Civil-Service Commission tacitly admit this when they provide for a period of probation. Glad as they would have been to inaugurate the millennium, it is quite clear that they did not hope to do it. Sensible men will not, however, refuse to move forward because they cannot at once reach this happy state, but will be satisfied with anything which is a decided improvement on the present. The practical question is not whether the new system is a perfect one, but whether it is better than the old one. We do not ask whether intelligence is an infallible criterion of ability, but which is the better criterion, intelligence or pertinacity? Shall we prefer ability to read French, or ability to lead a dozen Irishmen from their grog-shop to the pools? Since we must take some one on trial, shall we try a young man because he is studious and intelligent, or because he is a particular friend of his member?—because he can describe a steam-engine, or because he can pack a primary meeting? Shall we prefer soundness in arithmetic or political soundness? When the question is put into this its true shape, there are few who will openly declare themselves opposed to the reform. If any proof is wanted that the new system is an improvement on the old one, it is to be found in its results. In organizing the Census Office two years since, the subordinate positions were all filled by competitive examination, and though there was much complaint of the sytem at the time, we know none who pretend to deny that the work of the office is done more efficiently than before. The same remark would apply to the Patent Office but that it never has been a political machine.

In our illustrations, we have given the politicians the strongest possible case by supposing the examinations to be of the most scholastic character. In fact, however, far from approaching this extreme, the danger is that the examining boards will so far yield to the clamor of the John Smiths as to err in the opposite direction, by giving too much weight to the commonplace qualifications necessary in the lower grades by which it is expected all will enter, and too little to the wide scholarship, general culture, and scientific training which is necessary worthily to fill the higher grades of positions to which all will be eligible. Viewing the higher education as a mere ornament is one of our prevailing vices of thought, and the fact that it is to the interest of our Government that all who operate its complicated machinery should know as much and understand as well as possible, is very apt to be lost sight of. While we cannot expect to fill our twelve-hundred-dollar clerkships with the greatest men of the age, we do insist that if any youthful Grotius is found to be a candidate, he shall be secured for the position; something which cannot be done without some test which shall distinguish him from the competing crowd.

—The following is a *real* excuse, whose genuineness will be perceived by all: "We have been obliged to postpone for one week the publication of the description of Shell Rock Falls, owing to the fact that some of the copy has been mislaid. It will appear next week.

—"What is that dog barking at?" asked a fop whose boots were more polished than his ideas. "Why because he sees another puppy in your boots," replied a bystander.

MR. SPEAKER.

A change in the speakership of the House of Commons is always a marked event in English affairs. The speaker is not changed with every ministry, nor even with every Parliament, as is usually the case with us. But then it is not looked upon as a stepping-stone to a higher place, as our speakership at Washington is usually considered. A man who accepts it is expected to retain it as long as he is wanted by the ministry that puts him in the chair, or until he has earned a right to retire by long and good service. Even a change of ministry does not always or usually unseat the speaker, so highly is a good one valued by all parties. The retiring speaker, Mr. John Evelyn Denison, was first elected in 1857, under Lord Palmerston, and remained in office through the administrations of Lord Derby, and of Mr. Disraeli, as of Lord Palmerston on his return to power, and of Mr. Gladstone, though there have been at least three elections. We believe there was never even a show of opposition to his election on any of these occasions.

In seventy years there have been but five speakers. Mr. Addington, when he ventured on his brief ministry in 1801, was succeeded by Mr. Abbott in 1802, who remained through four parliaments of fifteen years, retiring as Lord Colchester, in 1817. Then Mr. Charles Manners Sutton succeeded, and retained the chair through six parliaments and as many administrations, until 1835, when he went up to the Lords as Viscount Canterbury. His successor, Mr. Abercromby, afterward Lord Dunfermline, only held the post four years, until 1839. Mr. Shaw Lefevre, now Viscount Eversley, who followed, held the office for about eighteen years, until 1857, and was succeeded by Mr. Denison, who has just resigned it, amid universal regret. The vote of thanks, and recommendation to the Queen to confer a mark of her favor upon him and a pension of £4,000 per annum for two lives, was moved by Mr. Gladstone, seconded by Mr. Disraeli, and unanimously adopted. He has been created Viscount Ossington, taking his title from his estate. We believe Mr. Denison is a descendant of John Evelyn, the author of the "Sylva," and of the delightful "Journal," which will keep his name fresher in the memory of posterity than that of many speakers. He was in this country between forty and fifty years ago, when such visits were almost unknown, in company with the late Earl of Derby, then the Hon. Edward Stanley, and Mr. Labouchere, all M.Ps.

The speaker is the first Commoner of England, and takes precedence of all younger sons of peers, privy councilors, judges, and official persons, who are not peers of the realm or enjoying the rank of such by law. But his position is one of a dignity much higher than that accorded by law. In general respect it is only inferior to that of the prime minister, the lord chancellor, and the Archbishop of Canterbury. His salary is £5,000, with a house, connected with the House of commons. And then there is the prescriptive certainty of a peerage and a retiring pension as the end of his term of service. The tedium of having to sit out so many dull hours of debate in the vitiated atmosphere of the House are drawbacks on these facilities. But on what facilities are there not drawbacks? The Rt. Hon. Henry B. W. Brand, who is now speaker, is not to be looked upon as an object of compassion because of them. He is of a very ancient family, being the next brother and heir presumptive of the 20th Baron Dacre, one of the oldest titles in the Peerage.

—"Have you read my last speech?" said a vain orator to a friend. "I hope so," was the reply.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

Squares	1 mo	2 mos	3 mos	6 mos	1 yr
One	$4	$7	$9	$12	$20
Two	7	9	12	20	35
Three	9	12	20	35	50
Four	15	25	35	50	70
Five	20	35	45	60	85
Six	24	42	50	70	100
1 Column.	45	80	120	175	250

Transient advertisements, $1 50 per square first insertion; each subsequent insertion, 75 cents.

All business notices of advertisements to be charged twenty cents per line each insertion.

JOB PRINTING executed with neatness and dispatch.

Wedding Cards executed in accordance with prevailing fashions.

Funeral Notices printed on shortest notice and with quickest dispatch.

PROFESSIONAL.

JOHN B. HOWARD.

LAW OFFICE,

26 St. Charles Street 26

New Orleans.

Prompt attention given to civ business in the several courts of the State.

A. P. FIELDS & ROBERT DOLTON,

ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELLORS AT LAW,

No. 9 Commercial Place, 2nd Floor,

New Orleans.

—o—

☞ Strict Attention to all Civil and Criminal business in the State and United States Court.

J. E. Wallace,

Attorney at Law,

69 CANAL STEET,

NEW ORLEANS, LA.

ja18-1y.

Dr. W. Bille,

OFFICE 69 CANAL ST., NEAR POSTOFFICE.

A graduate from the University of Coopenhagen, Denmark, and honorary M. D. from the University of Padova, Italy; for several years assistant physician to the celebrated Prof. Ricord, Paris. DR. BILLE has acquired a high reputation as SPECIALIST for all kinds of Sexual diseases, male and female. Private diseases cured after a new, sure and quick method. Painful and Retained Menstruation quickly relieved. Perfect cure always warranted. Letters containing $5 and stamps will receive prompt attention. All consultations and communications strictly confidential. jan18-6m

INSURANCE COMPANIES—BANKS.

LOUISIANA

MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY

OFFICE, No. 120 COMMON STREET.

INSURES FIRE, MARINE AND RIVER RISKS

AND PAYS LOSSES IN

New Orleans, New York, Liverpool London, Havre, Paris, or Bremen, at the option of the insured.

CHARLES BRIGGS, President.

A CARRIERE, Vice-President.

J. P. ROUX, Secretary.

THE FREEDMAN'S SAVING

—AND—

TRUST COMPANY,

Chartered by the United States Government, March, 1865.

PRINCIPAL OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C.

D. L. EATON.....Actuary.

BRANCH AT NEW ORLEANS, LA.

114 Carondelet Street.

C, D. STURTEVANT, Cashier.

Bank Hours.....9 A. M. to 3 P.M

Saturday Nights..... 6 to 8 o'clock

CIGAR MANUFACTORY.

The undersigned notifies the Public of the establishment of a

CIGAR MANUFACTORY,

at No. 129 Polymnia Street, near Dryades Street, where orders will be thankfully received and promptly attended to. O. B. ROUDEZ,

3m New Orleans, Dec. 13, 1871.

CARPET WAREHOUSE.

17.....CHARTRES STREET.....17

A BROUSSEAU & CO., Importers and Dealers at Wholesale and Retail, offer at low prices;

CARPETING,
FLOOR OIL CLOTH,
MATTING.

Curtain and Upholsterers' Material Window Shades, Table Covers, Hair Cloths, Lace Curtains, Cornices, etc.

The Louisianian,

OWNED, EDITED AND MANAGED BY COLORED MEN, IS PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY AND SUNDAY MORNINGS AT 114 CARONDELET STREET, NEW ORLEANS, LA.

Wm. G. BROWN, Editor and Publisher,

OUR AGENTS.

MISSISSIPPI :— Daniel E. Young, Greenville.

LOUISIANA :—John A. Washington, Black Hawk, Concordia Parish; Hon. G. Y. Kelso, Alexandria; Antoine & Sterrett, Shreveport, A. C. Ruth, Carroll Parish.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA :—James A. D. Green, Washington City.

ILLINOIS :—Lewis B. White, Chicago.

KENTUCKY:—Dr. R. A. Green, Louisville.

OUR CHOICE FOR PRESIDENT, 1872:

U. S. GRANT.

STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE.

OFFICERS.

PRES'T—P. B. S. PINCHBACK of Orleans.
RECORDING SEC'Y—WILLIAM VIGERS.
CORRESPONDING SEC'Y—J. W. FAIRFAX.

MEMBERS.

[FOR THE STATE AT LARGE.]

EDWARD BUTLER, of Plaquemines.
S. S. SCHMIDT, of Orleans.
THOMPSON COAKELY, of Rapides.
ALBERT GANTT, of St. Landry.
JOHN PARSON, of Orleans.
A. W. SMYTH, of Orleans.
H. RABY, of Natitoches.
JAMES McCLEERY, Caddo.
DAVID YOUNG, Concordia.
F. J. HERRON, of Orleans.
First Congressional District—Hugh J. Campbell, H. Mahoney.
Second Congressional District—A. E. Barber, James L. Belden.
Third Congressional District—Thomas H. Noland, George Washington.
Fourth Congressional District—E. W. Dewees, Raford Blunt.
Fifth Congressional District—A. W. Faulkner, A. B. Harris.

SUB-EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

Hon. HUGH J. CAMPBELL, Chairman.
Hon. P. B. S. PINCHBACK.
Hon. HARRY MAHONEY.
Hon. F. J. HERRON.
Hon. A. B. HARRIS.
Hon. A. E. BARBER.

FINANCE COMMITTEE.

Hon. F. J. HERRON.
Hon. THOS. J. NOLAND.
Hon. Ed. BUTLER.
Hon. A. W. FAULKNER.
JOHN PARSONS Esq.

SUNDAY, MARCH 3, 1872.

TO OUR CITY SUBSCRIBERS.

We will be glad if you notify our office of any delinquency on the part of our carrier, as our arrangements are such that every issue of our paper should be regularly delivered.

☞Hardy, the Monroe Assessor, wanted Mayfield to "feel around colored men." This is what his concern has been about all the time. They "feel around" but have no feeling for colored men.

☞We had the pleasure of meeting on Friday last George B. Loud Esq., one of the talented editors of the *Iberville News*, who had just returned from a trip to Boston.

☞The police have recently caught a lot of thieves. The *habeas corpus* will now be set to work to sue them all out. Then citizens will complain about burglaries and the cry "where's the police," will be raised. So we go.

☞The Customhouse men who wanted to "put up a job" for the august convention did'nt want anything to leak out. Since the publication of Hardy's letter they will attempt to sneak out—see if they don't.

☞What's become of Burch. The last heard of him, he was preaching politics in a Baptist Church. Poor fellow his party have left him in the lurch.

☞Whenever colored men meet in Convention and show a disposition to keep free of demagogues, these fellows then get up a hue and cry of "Black Man's Party" when no such idea ever entered into the head of any colored man in the State. On the contrary the only line of fight in the colored men's policy has been for similar political rights *with* but never *without* the white man. Colored men intend to cast out those who attempt to use them as a cat's paw.

THE "PICAYUNE."

The *Picayune* in its issue of March 1st say, "We confess to some surprise however that having discarded all physical affiliation with the white people he (Mr. Pinchback) should manifest such a desperate determination to force himself into their company."

We are at a loss to know how the *Picayune* people arrived at the conclusion that Mr. Pinchback wishes to force himself into the "company of white people." In the speech upon which the *Picayune* was criticising, no such desire was expressed. The right to travel and be entertained belongs to every human being. The unjust discrimination made against the colored people, was what Mr. Pinchback complained of, anp not that against himself.

It is a matter of no concern to the colored people whether their rights be accorded to them by northern or southern men, they will be as acceptable from the one as from the other. The Southern people have never made any promises in this direction, and consequently have broken none; while, the white men who come here from the North and obtain control of the Jackson Railroad, and received large subsidies to build the Chattanooga road did it upon the special pleading that when they got control no discrimination would be allowed on their Roads.

It further says:

What does Mr. Pinchback think of the rejection of Mr. Sumner's social equality amendment upon the amnesty bills? A body of Republicans—Northern Republicans—representing a body of Northern Republican States, refuse to pass an act which they deem of justice to both races, because it would involve the admission of colored men and women into the Grand Opera and palatial hotels and Pullman cars of Boston, New York, Chicago, Cincinnati and Milwaukee.

We have yet to learn that Mr. Sumner's amendment was rejected. If our information be correct the amendment was adopted. There is no doubt in our mind but what the measure was killed by this amendment and that it was done by just such men as those of whom Mr. Pinchback complained in his speech, and not by the National Northern White Republicans proper. The *Picayune* further errs when it says the effect of this amendment would involve the admission of colored people to the Pullman cars of Boston, New York, Chicago, Cincinnati and Milwaukee, for they already have admission to the cars in these places and the writer would know if he but "went away from home."

The most noticeable feature of this article is when it says:

If a law of compulsory association be passed by white Northern and Western Republicans, and signed by a white Western Republican, then it becomes a national act, and the Southern people will conform to it as they have done to other acts of a similar character.

This is just exactly what makes Mr. Pinchback and the class he represents "stick" to the National Republican party. And now gentlemen why in God's name wait for the Northern white Republicans to make this law? Why not accord these rights yourselves, and by so doing settle the difference between the races, and make them free and glad to support the best men in the community without regard to party.

☞The *Missouri State Review* furnishes the following interesting item:

"Merit Rewarded—The State of New York is falling into line in recognition of the ability and qualification of the colored man for position. Mr. James C. Mathews a young and rising Lawyer of the city of Albany has very worthily received the appointment of the clerkship of the Senate committee on Literature, Education, and on public Health. Mr. Mathews is a young man, being but twenty-six years of age. But is energetic, possesses brilliant attainments, is a graduate of the Albany Academy, and distinguished himself in 1869 by taking the gold medal offered by the Young Men's Association of Albany for the best litterary essay. He has been admitted to practice in all the courts, and is the only colored Lawyer now practicing in that State, W. H. Johnson Esq., a prominent citizen of Albany has been appointed Janitor of the Senate Chamber.

☞The firemen will parade on the 4th of March and hopes are entertained of a fine day.

FIXING THE RESPONSIBILITY.

The *Republican* is satisfied that Mr. Pinchback committed an injustice on the Northern Republicans about "a grievance which they had no power to remedy." We differ. The Northern Republicans have deluded the colored men with false hopes and promises which they have neither kept nor intended to keep These Northern men arrive suddenly in our minst with a project for railroad construction and to secure favors from the State Legislature promise to all classes accommodation. The very first opportunity that occurs these promises are disregarded; and when complained of the plea is set up, and justified by the Republican, that they are compelled to pander to the prejudices of travellers over the roads.

It is the wilfull breach of faith of such men and not the abstention of our friends from enforcing Civil Rights for us that Mr. Pinchback complains of. Nor does he complain at the violation of his individual rights, but he does murmur and grow rebellious at the injustice done the class he represents, who, treated ostensibly as entitled to all the conveniences, are kicked about and stuck out of the way with the greatest eagerness and codtempt.

The individual rights of Mr. Pinchback he can enforce himself—at all times. They can be maintained judicially, and he has already entered suit for a violation of them. But Mr. P. represents the people who are insulted in his person by the practice of the Northern Republicans who are reponsible for the discipline on railroads and steamboats they own, just as a landlord is for the tenantable condition of his houses and lands. Men equally as good as any of the two hundred and fifty editors of the *Picayune* have ridden in the same Pullman car with Mr. Pinchback, and as the Republican knows, did not fly into a passion and refuse to travel. The community must travel. Do they not ride in street cars? They would not perhaps if, arguing from analogy some of our Northern friends controlled them. The colored people cannot well be tricked out of their rights any longer by such tom-foolery. They ask for nothing but their rights under the Constitution of this and of the United States. But they do not receive them from the hands of Northern Republicans who seek in the management of all the common carriers in the South promise the colored men a palace car and give them a hen-coop.

☞Since the adjournment of the Legislature and the consequent defeat of many of the Democratic jobs, it is quite wonderful how newspapers in this interest find fault with what it has done. The marvellous rapidity with which the Fifty-One agreed upon a speculative bill to place before the Legislature and the eagerness with which they lobbied for its passage contrasted with the indifference they showed for the preparation of an amended election and registration law, is a fair type of the sincerity of the opponents of the Legislature.

They want a new political party. They feared that by lobbying for the passage of an election law, and its adoption by the Legislature, they would be deprived of the pretext for the new party; and behold, say they, this body will not listen to the measures for reform or elections, and they do not represent the people whose rights they would take away. But the project of the Fifty-one has fallen dead already, and in vain did the aristocrats of the Garden District, the other evening, try to infuse new life into it. They have no cause, but its discordant elements still hope that by abuse of the Legislature the people may believe themselves the more honest.

☞Olive Logan has arrived in the city and is stopping at the St. Charles Hotel, where she has been interviewed by a *Times* reporter. Miss Logan disassociates herself from sympathy or identification "with the Woodhull and Claflin set, or their pretended principles," her mission is that of "a teacher an exponent of cultivation and refinement." The fair reformer's stay in New Orleans will be brief, but it is announced that she will lecture in Odd Fellows Hall during the time.

SPANISH POLICY.

The pertinacity and cruel vindictiveness with which Spain has been for the past three years prosecuting the war in Cuba is but another illustration of her blind devotion to what she conceives her sovereign rights. She knows of no possible combination of circumstances, that could render it necessary for Spain to relinquish any of her colonies, or even after years of unsuccessful war to subdue them, acknowledge their independence. And year after year the impotence of this aristocratic old government becomes more and more apparent. With the recollection of these facts the following satire from the New York *Independent* possesses much keenness.

"Probably but a small proportion of our readers were aware that Spain was at war with half the countries in South America, and has been for some scores of years. It has been a most comical sort of war, one possible only for a state like Spain, too proud to perceive its own ridiculously humiliating position. Spain could not endure to recognize the independence of its colonies, and it had not the strength to fight them. So there has been a long cessation of actual hostilities, but no declared peace. Our Government offered its mediation to the peaceful belligerents, and has been successful. But does the reader suppose peace to have been declared? Oh! no. Spain could not brook such an indignity. England might be so poor spirited as to acknowlndge the independence of her colonies; but Spain never! But pragmatical Spain would consent to agree to "a general armistice or truce," and that is solemnly declared by the plenipotentiaries of Spain, and of Peru, Chili, Ecuador, and Bolivia. But it is not a peace. By no means. And Spain has not acknowledged the independence of the allied republics, nor will she ever! Not if she knows herself!

☞Hardy the Revenue officer wants "the whole thing put up at once." This is to be done "about so:" Jones, Smith, Brown and Felix not altogether unconnected with the Revenue service in the parish are to meet: Jones will be a delegate to the nominating convention pledged to vote for John Ray, Smith was to go to the Legislature, Brown will be tax collector, Felix, sheriff, as for the voters, they will file in of coure. No consulting of people. No canvassing done. One factotum sits like a spider in his web sending out a line in every direction, and distributing letters back and forth even as a spider plies its shuttle, the public to be caught like flies and devoured. Is this fair? Is it Republican to use the patronage of the United States Government for the purpose of controlling parochial, municipal and gubernatorial elections? Here are the Reformers again. This is the way the patriots in the Customhouse show how anxious they are for a "fair election" in the future. The November offices are parcelled out already. But a Republican people will not back down to such a conspiracy as this.

☞The support of railways comes from the people, according to the Republican policy. When their various charters were passed through the Legislature every one of them expressly stated that, in the way of accommodation there should be no distinction made as to race, color or previous condition. At present this is a dead letter. It is all very well when voting time comes around to make these promises. Then when the promise keeping time wheels in, to stick a man who is colored into a hen coop and if the "d—— nigger" remonstrates, kick him off. But the railroads are not yet out of the woods. Their constant and deliberate disregard of solemn obligations, and violations of statutory mandate, may eventually involve some expiation for the gross wrongs inflicted in the outrages.

☞The people are going to make a plural out of the singular Ray. They'll *raise* him.

☞A new man has suddenly arisen into notoriety and has shown how well fed newspapers publish reports of public bodies. Hope to hear from him again.

DELEGATES TO NATIONAL CONVENTION.

In accordance with notification, there was a large meeting of colored men in the Senate Chamber, on Friday evening last, for the purpose of discussing the best mode of electing delegates to the Colored National Convention, to meet in New Orleans on the second Wednesday in April. Recorder John Parsons was elected chairman and Mr. R. B. Baquie, Secretay. A resolution passed

That the chairman of this meeting be instructed to publish notice in the New Orleans Repuclican and National Republican that a meeting will be held at Mechanics' Institute (Senate Chamber) at 3 P. M. this SATURDAY, March 2, 1872 to elect delegates to the Colored National Convention; and that the election shall be held by persons in said meeting of the congressional districts, who shall sub-divide themselves in district conventions.

Pursuant to this resolution there was an assemblage of about three hundred persons yesterday afternoon in the hall of the House of Representatives. Much of the time of the meeting was taken up by motions and points of order and points of information extending to such a time that we are unable to give the result of the action of the Convention in this issue.

Since the above has been in type, we learn that the Convention has elected Lieutenant Governor Pinchback and Administrator James Lewis as delegates from the State at large and adjourned.

☞In nothing is Republican strength in this State shown to a better advantage than in the division of its enemies as represented in this city. There is the "people's party" according to the *Times* doctrine which is neither fish, flesh or fowl, the Fifty-One people which is *foul*, the Carter Wilderness party which is fishy, and the bones of the Democratic party, which is without *flesh*. The Republican lion sits on his haunches complacently eyeing the discontented curs that yelp around him, but the deep serenity of his prowess is undisturbed. When the lion is once roused he will devour the whole pack.

Guatemala as a Resort for Consumpive Persons.

A recent communication by Dr. James Wynne, of Guatemala City, to the Royal Medical and Chirurgical Society of London, calls attention to the advantages of the Pacific coast of tropical America, and especially of Guatemala, as a residence to for consumptive patients. This city is situated 5000 feet above the sea, in latitude 14 de. 37 m. 32 sec. north, having a mean temperature of 67 deg. F. The climate is that of perpetual spring; the air is tonic and invigorating, yet not too stimulating. Consumption is very rarely met with, and phsisical patients coming from a distance, if able to lead an open-air life, make remarkable progress. Of twelve cases recorded, four died, five recovered, while three still remained under observation. Of the fatal cases, the disease had reached a hopeless stage in all but one, before being seen for the first time. It is suggested that the value of the Central American plateaus in phthisi should be tested by sending out twenty patients on an early stage of the disease for a few years, or, better, for a permanent residence.—*Harpers Monthly*,

The State of Maine Heard From.

The stanch old Republican State of Maine has been heard from. Here is the news she sends forth to her Republican sister States North and South:

Resolved, That Ulysses S. Grant and Schuyler Colfax are the first choice of the Republicans of Maine as candidates for President and Vice-President of the United States; and with their names inscribed upon our banners the old Dirigo State will lead the column in the presidential contest of 1872, and come out of the battle with a round majority of 20,000 votes.

The Washington *Republican*, commenting upon the above resolution, says that "the Republican party of Maine stands by the old flag and the commander. During the last few weeks the anti-administration leaders and journals have been prophesying all manner of disaster and defeat in Maine. Maine sends the answer that she will, next November, give twenty thousand majority for Grant."—*Ark. Republican*.

OUR TWO FRANKLINS.

With a deep sense of relief, the frequenters of Printing-house Square find that the statue of Franklin is not a public laughing-stock, not a suitable target for the mud-balls of newsboys, but a good commonplace piece of bronze. Blessings on Plassmann! May the gratitude of ten thousand pedestrians follow De Groot! The usual result of unveiling a civic statue is that we instantly desire it veiled again, and perhaps wildly dream of starting a subscription to melt it down. Not so with this inoffensive figure of a great Bostonian, uncovered by a great Bostonian. "It is splendid and fitting," cried Dr. S. Irenæus Prime; "fine," said the more cautious Morse; "simple and beautiful," said Mr. Savage; but Mr. Greeley hailed the cast as "majestic—purely American"; adding, reflectively, "It may be that European art is able at this stage to have produced a better one—though I think not." Middle-aged gentlemen grow hyperbolic on such occasions—Dr. S. Irenæus, for example, avowing that the city of New York "is distinguished in its literature and in the enjoyment of a Press—if I did not belong to it myself, I would say a Press unrivalled by that of any city in the world." Indeed, in certain ways it is unrivalled. Briefly, we may claim the statue to be eminently passable—not an eyesore, and hence a triumph.

I think there is no more touching proof of the public relief and reaction from despair to hope, on the discovery that this effigy was not a caricature, than the instant wish to risk another. Subscriptions for a second bronze were taken forthwith. Who the happy subject should be was easy to guess; for when, at the Franklin dinner, Dr. Prime introduced Mr. Horace Greely to the banqueters, he did it in this delicate way: "As we surrounded the statue to-day, we saw sitting at its base one who strikingly resembled the original of that statue. I think he must have been dull who did not see, and he very phlegmatic who did not feel it." And therefore when he, Dr. Irenæus, now toasted Dr. Franklin as a printer and a philosopher, who "blended the greatest wisdom in rational things with the highest statesmanship, you will perceive," he said, "the appropriateness of a response by the later Franklin, our own Horace Greely." And when "amid tremenduous cheering," our later Franklin arose, how did he treat this historic paralell? Why, he thus began: "Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen: If I were required to say for which of Franklin's achievemen's he deserved most and best of mankind, I should award the palm to his autobiography." This was suggesting a point of detail which Mr. Prime had overlooked; and surely our own Horace Greely may view with just complacency his autobiography, for it is an appreciative version of a creditable career. Still, I think he pardonably overstated the influence of the earlier Franklin's similar book when he said: "There is not to-day, there will not be in this nor in the next century, a friendless, humble orphan, working hard for naked daily bread, and glad to improve the leisure hours in the corner of a garret, whom that biography will not cheer and strenghten. I wish some humane Tract Society would present a copy of it to every poor lad in the United States."

Alas! there are several orphans to-day who never read Franklin's autobiography, and there will be several more during the next hundred years. Let us commend their cases to the Tract Society, and let—forgive, ye publishers of Mr. Greely, a suggestion as inevitable as it was unintended—let a copy of our later Franklin's autobiography go with each gift. For it was not his scientific researches, his disarming lightning, his career as a diplomat and statesman, which, according to Mr. Greely, should most entitle Franklin to the memory of mankind; but it was his example, so extraordinary in our age and country, of a boy rising from poverty to wealth and fame. "I love and revere him," cried Mr. Greely, "as a journeyman printer who was frugal and didn't drink; a *parvenu* who rose from want to competence, from obscurity to fame," and so on; and, let us add, if this ardent eulogist would but look in the glass some fine morning, he would find there the very antitype of these Franklins beaming benevolently upon

Other gentlemen saw [illegible] and opened subscriptions Greely statue. Many were tors who, headed by Mr. D seek to inspire posterity reverence for Mr. Greely w have so sediously inculca his contemporaries. Let t rise, and let it be no togate but a figure clad in that American and familiar gar will belie the resemblance the living man walks by th or pauses to gaze at it. QUILIBET, in *Galaxy*.

A CHIP OF POLITICAL HISTORY.

The Louisville *Ledger* is the victim to the figuring scheme *Evening Post*, of New York, elaborately proves (on pape Mr. Grant can only control thing over 104 electors, a the third party can carry Il the Democrats can carry In other words, that the liberal ment would so coalesce that dent Grant could not possib any show in the ensuing el

There has also been ra question as to the precise n of presidential electors. It the constitution is somewhat finite in specifying wheth present Congress, or the ne ceeding, may control the num electors, yet the universal p since 1792 has been to cre the new apportionment and President's ensuing term. have been four elections subse to the announcement of a ne sus (viz: 1792, 1812, 1832, and in each instance the e have been chosen according new apportionment. This n has increased as follows: F in 1788 to 135 in 1792; fro 1808 to 217 in 1812; fro 1828 to 286 in 1832; fro 1848 to 296 in 1852; fro 1868 to 357 in 1872.

We now give the tables last election, and the majorit publican or Democratic, w number of electors from eac

REPUBLICAN STATES.

States.	No of Electors
Arkansas	5
California	6
Connecticut	6
Florida	3
Illinois	21
Iowa	11
Kansas	5
Louisiana	7
Maine	7
Massachusettes	13
Michigan	11
Minnesota	5
Mississippi	8
New York	35
Nebraska	3
Ohio	22
Pennsylvania	28
Rhode Island	4
South Carolina	7
Vermont	5
Wisconsin	10
Total	221

DEMOCRATIC STATES.

Name	No of Electors
Alabama	9
Delaware	3
Georgia	11
Indiana	14
Kentucky	12
Maryland	8
Missouri	14
Nevada	3
New Hampshire	4
New Jersey	9
North Carolina	10
Oregon	3
Tennessee	11
Texas	8
Virginia	11
West Virginia	5
Total	136
Majority of Republican elector	85
" " popular votes	350,000

Where there was no elect State officers we have taken t for congressman, which will, tain States, be somewhat mo but on the whole the above gives a very fair estimate handsome majority which publican party has over the cratic, for these are the two p parties, and the third will failure in spite of the Cin conventions's nursing and the bined efforts of liberals and crats.—*Ark. Republican.*

"Mollie, shut the door; its cold in here!' was the remark Albany husband as he hung h on a hitching post and prepa retire on the curbstone, und impression that he had arri home.

A gentleman in search of to do some work met on his highly respectable lady, young as she once was, and her, "Can you tell me where find a man?" "No I cannot replied "for I have been l these twenty years for one

IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT

TO THE

American People

OF THE INTRODUCTION

FOR THE FIRST TIME IN THE UNITED STATES OF

Dr. G. Colletso's

CELEBATED EUROPEAN

RENOWNFD ALTERATIVE PILLS.

The success of which in *England, France, Germany, Austria* and *Prussia* is unprecidented, having entirely superseded all magnesias, salts, seltzers, oils, etc., of every description, and are universally acknowledged to be the most effective and agreeable Purgative ever yet introduced.

Dr. Colletso has just completed arrangements to supply the people in America with his valuable Pills, and to prevent any imitation of them, manufactures them at his Central Depot, No. 32 Carondelet street, New Orleans, where orders are already pouring in from all parts of the country. Dr. Calletso, to assure the people that his

ALTFRATIVE PILLS

are not gotten up on speculation and never yet tried, would state that he is a graduate member of the Royal College of Surgeons in London, and during his extensive practice for the last twenty-five years in Europe, has labored to produce some medicine which would come within the reach of all, and kind which would effectually cure a large number of complaints so general, and for the want of an article of this kind generally goes neglected until the healt is impaired and undermined and the constitution shattered. He, therefore, has tried them effectually in Europe for the last fifteen years, with the most satisfactory results, and their success has been so complete, that it has astonished even himself, and surpassed his most sanguine expectations. One or two boxes save hundreds of dollars in doctors' fees every year in curing the following complaints, which are at the foundation of all diseases:

If your blood is rancid or vitiated, purify it with

DR. COLLETSO'S ALTERATIVE PILLS.

If your skin is diseased and you are covered with pimples, boils, blotches, old sores, scurvy or scrofula,

DR. COLLETSO'S ALTERATIVE PILLS

will remove and cure them all.

If you are worse, and have Ulcers, Cancer or Tumors, the effect is magical and the cure complete in taking

DR. COLLETSO'S ALTERATIVE PILLS.

If your Liver is sluggish and you are suffering with jaundice and palpitation of the heart, you can be cured by taking

DR. COLLETSO'S ALTERATIVE PILLS.

If your digestion is bad, and you are constipated, your skin dry and feverish, your head hot and aching, your mouth and lips parched and your eyes red and constipated, or inflamed, you will find immediate relief in taking

DR. COLLETSO'S ALTERATIVE PILLS.

If you have inflammation of the stomach, bowels, womb, kidneys or bladder, with pain in the small of the back, difficulty in stooping without falling, weakness in the knees and dizziness in the head, with dimness of sight, you can remove the inflammation and restore your strength by using

DR. COLLETSO'S ALTERATIVE PILLS.

If you have an enfeebled and debilitated constitution, and are afflicted with lassitude, loss of memory, loss of sleep, loss of appetite, short breath, and are nervous and restless, with bad circulation of the blood, try

DR. COLLETSO'S ALTERATIVE PILLS.

If you reside in a climate where you are liable to Yellow Fever, Typhoid or Typhus Fever, or Fever and Ague, you can escape these diseases entirely by taking as a preventive

DR. COLLETSO'S ALTERATIVE PILLS.

In spring and summer, when dysentery and diarrhœa are so prevalent among children and adults, one box of

DR. COLLETSO'S ALTERATIVE PILLS

will check the complaint and cure you at once. Should you be attacked with that dread disease, Cholera, so fatal in its effects, its perfectly harmless if you are provided with a box of

DR. COLLETSO'S ALTERATIVE PILLS!

The following is only one of thousands of thousands of testimonials that could be published, but as it is from four of the most eminent Physicians in London, it is considered substantial proof of their efficacy in liver and Cholera cases:

12 Hyde Park Gate, London, August 15, 1871.

Dr. G. Colletso:

Dear Sir—We have pleasure in informing you that after several trials of your valuable Alterative Pills, both among our outside patients and especially in the Fever and Cholera Hospitals, we have found that in every case where your Pills were given in time, that they invariably checked the disease at once, and especially so in all Cholera cases, not a single life of which has been lost wherever we have used them. Such is our confidence, after having proved them by five years' experience, we have decided to adopt their use altogether, and desire to express to you our most distinguished regard for so valuable and useful a discovery. Please forward to above address one gross boxes of your Alterative Pills, and find inclosed cheque for same, and oblige your most obedient servants,

A. K. Wyman, Bart, M. D.
John F. Martin, M. D.
Henry C. Roden, M. D.
C. K. Tracy, M. D.

Dr. Colletso would also state as an evidence of their usefulness in Fever cases that his

ALTERATIVE PILLS

were used by His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales during his illness, and the surgeons would not allow any other Purgative Medicine to be used.

In order that the people may not be deceived in purchasing his Alterative Pills, he would state that they are all manufactured at his

CENTRAL DEPOT,
32 Carondelet Street,
New Orleans.

where he prefers to receive all applications that he may send a medicine which he can guarantee and which will prevent impostors from trying to counterfeit; but after having once used these, patients can never be deceived by the substitution of any obnoxious compound.

Price per box $1, or six boxes $5; delivered to any address in the country.

All letters and applications through the post should be addressed to

DR. G. COLLETSO,
Post Office Box 390, New Orleans, La.
Medical Office and Surgery,
32 Carondelet street, New Orleans.

Call for a National Convention of the Colored People of the United States.

Columbia, S. C., Jan. 22, 1872.

The following preamble and resolutions were adopted by the Southern States Convention of Colored Men, which convened in this city on the 18th day of October, 1871:

Whereas, the time fixed for the assembling of this Convention was very unfortunate, owing to the important canvasses going on in several of the Southern States, and the inability of many good men to attend, in consequence of the same; and whereas, many prominent colored men disapproved of said call, because they considered it sectional; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the President of this Convention be, and is hereby, authorized to call a National Convention of the colored people of the United States, to meet at the City of New Orleans, Louisiana, on the 2d Wednesday of April 1872.

Resolved, That the representation to said Convention shall be two from each State or Territory at large, and one for each twenty thousand colored voters, and one for each fractional part over ten thousand, to be elected as the State may determine.

Pursuant to authority vested in me under the foregoing resolutions, I hereby call upon the colored people of the United States to elect and commission delegates to assemble in convention on the day and at the place mentioned at 12 o'clock M., to consider their political and material interests.

The ratio of representation as laid down in the foregoing resolutions, is expected to be strictly adhered to.

Respectfully,
ALONZO J. RANSIER,
President of the "Southern States Convention of Colored Men."

Papers friendly to the cause of equality before the law and the material interests of the colored people, will please copy.

NOW OPEN.

A First Class HOUSE, centrally and pleasantly located, for the accommodation of the Traveling and Visiting Community,

BY MRS. E. J. ADAMS,

26 GEORGE St., one door east of King,
CHARLESTON, S. C.

TERMS OF BOARD—Per Week.....$8 00
Per Day.....1 75

fe18—6m.

C. C. NEALLY

GENERAL

RAILROAD AND LABOR AGENCY,

No. 217 Poydras Street,

New Orleans.

Contractors, Planters, Housekeepers, etc., supplied promptly with most reliable

Male and Female Help.

TERMS CASH.

☞ All orders entrusted to this Agency, appertaining to labor, will receive prompt attention. Jan. 26, '72–1y

Louisiana DYEING AND SCOURING ESTABLISHMENT.

J. CLEIDE,

Steam Dyer and Scourer,

228....CANAL STREET....228

BETWEEN RAMPART AND BASIN,

ja18–6m. NEW ORLEANS,

Geo. H. Vinten,

PRINTERS' WAREHOUSE.

NO. 137 POYDRAS STREET,

BETWEEN CAMP AND ST. CHARLES STS.,

NEW ORLEANS.

Agent for the sale of R. Hoe & Co's Printing Presses and James Conner's Sons' Type. A Full Supply at Manufacturers' Prices.

GREENVILLE, VICKSBURG AND THE BEN

Leaves on THURSDAY, at 5 P. M.

FOR VICKSBURG, DAVIS' Bend

Greenville Argyle Sunny Side, Egg's Point-Barnard, Grand Lake, Leota, Maryland, Carolina, Pilcher's Point Skipwith, Lake Providence, Transylvania, Goodrich's, Millikens Bend, Duckport, Vicksburg, Grand Gulf, St. Joseph, Rodney, Waterproof, Natchez, Bayou Sara, Baton Rouge, Plaquemine, Donaldsonville, and all intermediate and Coast landings. The new and magnificent steamer

KATIE.

Will leave as above, and, will land all Coast passengers with their freight.

Connects at Vicksburg with packets for all points on the Yazoo and Tallahatchie rivers.

For freight or passage apply on board or to

JNO. JANNEY, Agent,
150 Common Street

THE LOUISIANIAN

BOOK AND JOB

Printing Establishment,

114.....Carondelet Street.....*114*

New Orleans.

We are now prepared to execute every

DESCRIPTION

—OF—

PRINTING,

SUCH AS

Mammoth Posters,
Fancy Show Cards,
Railroad Work,
Lawyers' Briefs,
Book Work,
Steamboat Work,
Business Cards,
Programmes,
Handbills,

And all kinds of MERCANTILE WORK.

RULING AND BOOK-BINDING

—OF—

EVERY DESCRIPTION

Executed with Dispatch.

Steamboat Printing.

Steamboat Officers will find it to their interest to call at our Office and

LEAVE THEIR ORDERS.

Posters and Handbills

IN

BLACK AND COLORED INKS,

AND OF EVERY SIZE.

BILL HEADS

On any quality of paper—

Prices Accordingly.

Insurance Policies and Blanks.

Railroad Tickets, Time-Tables,

In fact, all kinds of

Job Printing

can be executed at this Office—not only with DISPATCH, but on ACCOMMODATING TERMS.

"A REPOSITORY OF FASHION, PLEASURE, AND INSTRUCTION."

HARPER'S BAZAR.

A supplement containing numerous full-sized patterns of useful articles accompanies the paper overy fortnight.

Harper's Bazar contains 16 folio pages of the size of Harper's Weekly, printed on superfine calendered paper, and is published weekly.

NOTICES OF THE PRESS.

Harper's Bazar contains, besides pictures, patterns, etc., a variety of matter of especial use and interest to the family; articles on health, dress, and housekeeping in all its branches; its editorial matter is specially adapted to the circle it is intended to interest and instruct; and it has, besides, good stories and literary matter of merit. It is not surprising that the journal, with such features, has achieved in a short time an immense success; for something of its kind was desired in thousands of families, and its publishers have filled the demand. The young lady who buys a single number of Harper's Bazar is made a subscriber for life.—*New York Evening Post.*

The Bazar is excellent. Like all the periodicals which the Harpers publish, it is almost ideally well edited, and the class of readers for whom it is intended—the mothers and daughters in average families—cannot but profit by its good sense and good taste, which, we have no doubt, are to-day making very many homes happier than they may have been before the women began taking lessons in personal and household and social management from this good-natured mentor.—*The Nation, N. Y.*

Subscriptions.—1872.

Terms:

Harper's Bazar, one year.....$4 00

An extra copy of either the Magazine, Weekly, or Bazar will be supplied gratis for every Club of Five Subscribers at $4 00 each, in one remittance; or, Six Copies for $20 00, without extra copy.

Subscriptions to Harper's Magazine, Weekly and Bazar, to one address for one year, $10 00; or, two of Harper's Periodicals, to one address for one year, $7 00.

☞ Back numbers can be supplied at any time.

Vols. I., II., and III. of Harper's Bazar, for the years 1868, '69, '70, elegantly bound in green morocco cloth, will be sent by express, freight prepaid, for $7 00 each.

The postage on Harper's Bazar is 20 cents a year, which must be paid at the subscriber's post office.

Address HARPER & BROTHER,
Dec. 98, '71. New York.

HARPER'S PERIODICALS.

"Unquestionably the best sustained work of the kind in the World."

HARPER'S MAGAZINE

Notices of the Press.

No more delightful travels are printed in the English language than appear perpetually in Harper's Magazine. They are read with equal interest and satisfaction by boys of every grade from eighteen to eighty. Its scientific papers, while sufficiently profound to demand the attention of the learned, are yet admirably adapted to the popular understanding, and designed as much to diffuse correct information concerning current scientific discovery as it could be if it was the organ of the "Society for the Diffusion of Useful Knowledge." The great design of Harper's is to give correct information and rational amusement to the great masses of the people. There are few intelligent American families in which Harper's Magazine would not be an appreciated and highly-welcome guest. There is no monthly Magazine an intelligent reading family can less afford to be without. Many Magazines are accumulate Harper's is edited. There is not a agazine that is printed which shows more intelligent pains exon its articles and mechanical execution. There is not a cheaper Magazine published. There is not, confessedly, a more popular Magazine in the world.
—*New England Homestead.*

It is one of the wonders of journalism—the editorial management of Harper's.
—*The Nation.*

SUBSCRIPTIONS.—1871,

Terms:

Harper's Magazine, one year....$4 00

An Extra Copy of either the Magazine, Weekly, *or* Bazaar *will be supplied gratis for every Club of* Five Subscribers *at* $4 00 *each, in one remittance; or Six Copies for* $20, 00, *without extra copy.*

Subscriptions to Harper's Magazine, Weekly, *and* Bazaar, *to one address for one year,* $10,00; *or two of Harper's Periodicals, to one address for one year,* $7,00.

Back Numbers can be supplied at any time.

A Complete Set of Harper's Magazine, now comprising 41 Volumes, in neat cloth binding, will be sent by express, freight at expense of purchaser, for $2 25 per volume. *Single Volumes,* by mail, *postpaid,* $3 00. Cloth cases for binding, will be 58 cents, by mail, postpaid.

The Postage on Harper's Magazine is 24 cents a year, which must be paid at the *subscriber's* post-office.

Address HARPER & BROTHERS,
New York.

"A Complete Pictorial History of the Times."

"*The Best, Cheapest and most Successful Family Paper in the*

UNION."

—*HARPER'S WEEKLY*—

SPLENDIDLY ILLUSTRATED.

NOTICES OF THE PRESS.

The *Model Newspaper* of our country. Complete in all the departments of an American Family Paper, Harper's Weekly has earned for itself a right to its title, "A Journal of Civilization."—*New York Evening Post,*

The best publication of its class in America, and so far ahead of all other journals as not to permit of any comparison between it and any of their number. Its columns contain the finest collections of reading matter that are printed. . . . Its illustrations are numerous and beautiful, being furnished by the chief artists of the country.—*Boston Traveler.*

Harper's Weekly is the best and most interesting illustrated newspaper. Nor does its value depend on its illustrations alone. Its reading matter is of a high order of literary merit—varied, instructive, entertaining, and unexceptionable.
—*N. Y. Sun.*

Subscriptions—1871.

TERMS:

Harper's Weekly, one year.....$4 00

An extra copy of either the Magazine, Weekly, or Bazar will be supplied gratis for every club of *Five Subscribers* at $4 00 each, in one remittance; or, six copies for $20 00, without extra copy.

Subscriptions to Harper's Magazine, Weekly, and Bazar, to one address for one year, $10 00; or, two of Harper's Periodicals, to one address for one year, $7 00.

☞ Back numbers can be supplied at any time. ☜

The Annual Volumes of HARPER'S WEEKLY, in neat cloth binding, will be sent by express, free of expense, for $7 00 each. A complete Set, comprising Fourteen Volumes, sent on receipt of cash at the rate of $5 25 per vol., freight at expense of purchaser. Volume XIV ready January 1st, 1871.

The postage on Harper's Weekly is 20 cents a year, which must be paid at the subscriber's post office.

☞ Address
HARPER & BROTHERS,
New York.

MILLINERY STORES.

MRS. A. M. PARRISH

FIRST PREMIUM

Shirt Maker

NO. 221 CANAL STREET,

New Orleans, La.

Particular attention paid to the manufacture of Gents' Underclothing; also Base Ball Club and Firemen's Uniform Made to order.

BRANCH OF THE NEW YORK

Emporium of Fashion

FOR LADIES.

Represented by Mrs. A. Goodale and Mrs. K. E. Lincoln.

FURNISHING GOODS

OF ALL KINDS, FROM

HEAD DRESS

TO HOSIERY,

SUITS IN GRFAT VARIETY,

Wrappers Single or Double, Underclothing of every description, Night Dresses, Trail and Walking Skirts, Chemise, Drawers, Sacks, Over Skirts, Aprons, &c.

Orders taken for wedding Outfits, Childrens and Infants' Wardrobes, Suits and Dresses in the Latest Styles, and supplied at short notice.

☞ The TRADE supplied at New York prices.

Sample Room, No. 221 Canal st.,

AT MRS. A. M. PARRISH'S

FIRST PREMIUM SHIRT MANUFACTORY.

☞ Orders respectfully solicited.

Mrs. A. GOODALE,
Mrs. K. E. LINCOLN.

BOOKSELLERS, STATIONERS

A. Simon's,

COSMOPOLITAN NEWS DEPOT,

STATIONERY, BOOKS, ETC.,

No. 94, Exchange Alley, between Bienville and Conti Streets, New Orleans.

All the large Northern and Western dailies.

More than one hundred and sixty different publications received and sold.

Subscriptions received to all periodical publications.

Subscribers will be accountable for the subscription as long as they do not send back the paper, or notify otherwise.

CARPENTERS, FURNITURE, &c

JULIUS. P. BROWN.

HOUSE CARPENTER,

Canal St. Bet Villery & Robertson St's.

Jobbing. Attended to Punctually.

The Mitchell & Ramellsberg FURNITURE CO.,

MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS IN ALL KINDS OF

FURNITURE,

MATTRASSES,
LOOKING
GLASSES, &c.,

103 and 105 Camp street, corner Poydras,

ORESQUE BUILDING,

New Orleans.

ST. PHILIP STORE,

230 ROYAL ST., CONER.

ST. PHILIP.

New Orleans.

R. A. CHIAPELLA,

—CASH DEALER IN—

Staple and Fancy Dry Goods,

TRIMMINGS AND HATS,

AT AUCTION PRICES

DRY GOODS & CLOTHING.

PARTIES

WHO BUY FIRST CLASS DRY GOODS

—FOR CASH—

Will find their money spent more to their satisfaction at

BRASELMAN & ADAM'S

CASH HOUSE

THAN

ELSEWHERE.

A Glance through their immense stock

—OF—

Silks, Satins, Real Poplins, Plaids, Serges, Merinos, Cashmeres, Emp. Cloths, Formosas, Arabs, Jackets, Shawls Sackings, Cloakings, Cloths, Flannels, Laces, Embroideries, Gloves, Corsets, Velvets, Ribbons, Parasols, Fans, Etc., Etc., Etc.

WILL CONVINCE.

586.....and.....588

Magazine street, cor. St. Andrew,

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE PEOPLES COMMERCIAL COLLEGE!

Department of

Straight University.

Located over the Freedmens Savings Bannk,

114 Carondelet St.

OPEN DAY AND EVENING, NO VACATION.

The old and young can enter at this Institution any day, no distinction made in regard to race or color. The design of the Institution, is to furnish opportunities to those wishing a rapid, thorough and practical business education, fifty to one hundred per cent. saved by students, by taking the rapid *commercial course.* Parties having ordinary ability, who have entirely neglected their education now have the opportunity to qualify themselves for almost any position in the State, in an incredible short time.

From two to three months is all that requires to complete the commeral course. Terms reduced to suit the times.

For further information call at the College, or address

Prof. A. T. Selover,
Principal.

REMOVAL

TO

167 ..CANAL STREET.....167

FROM

No. 9 CAMP STREET.

GLYNN & WINTZ

Manufacturers and Dealers

IN

BOOTS AND SHOES,

Trunks, Valises and Bags,

We repectfully give notice that they have removed to the large and centrally located

No. 167 Canal Street,

Near Dauphine.

WINGFIELD & COOPER.

PAINTING, GLAZING, CALSOMINING, GRANTILING, FRESCOING, GRANING, SIGN PAINTING, WALL PAPERING.

Office No. 84 Dryades Street, Near Union Street

THE PEOPLE'S BOOK

AND

THE BOOK OF THE DAY.

JUST OUT.

The Louisiana Magistrate

A GUIDE OF DAILY USE TO THE JUDGE, THE PARISH OFFICER, THE LAWYER, THE BUSINESS MAN, AND HEADS OF FAMILIES.

Containing the most necessary information on questions of every day use,

AND

COMPLETE SET OF FORMS FOR ALL CONTRACTS OF EVERY DAY OCCURRENCE

For sale by

BARRETT, SEYMOUR & CO.,
General Stationers and Law Publishers,
mh30. tf. No. 60 Camp street.

P. B. ETHELL,

MERCHANDISE, FLOUR

AND

PROVISION BROKER,

105....POYDRAS STREET....105

W. J. TAYLOR....JNO. M. BURK
Salesman.

LOTTERIES.

LOUISIANA STATE LOTTERY COMPANY

Incorporated August 17, 1868

CHARLES T. HOWARD.....President.

SINGLE NUMBER LOTTERY,

Splendid Scheme! Only 20,000 Numbers.

Capital Prize - - - - $50,000.

CLASS D.

TO BE DRAWN IN NEW ORLEANS

Saturday, March 16, 1872,

HOWARD, SIMMONDS & CO., Contr'cts.

SCHEME:

20,000 NUMBERS—TICKETS ONLY $20.

1 prize of	$50,000 is		$50,000
1 prize of	30,000 is		30,000
1 prize of	20,000 is		20,000
1 prize of	10,000 is		10,000
1 prize of	9,000 is		9,000
1 prize of	8,000 is		8,000
1 prize of	7,000 is		7,000
1 prize of	6,000 is		6,000
1 prize of	5,000 is		5,000
1 prize of	4,000 is		4,000
1 prize of	3,000 is		3,000
1 prize of	2,000 is		2,000
1 prize of	1,000		
1 prize of	1,000		
1 prize of	1,000		
1 prize of	1,000		
1 prize of	1,000		
1 prize of	1,000		
1 prize of	1,000		
1 prize of	1,000		
1 prize of	1,000		
1 prize of	1,000		
1 prize of	1,000		
1 prize of	1,000		
1 prize of	1,000		
1 prize of	1,000		
1 prize of	1,000		
1 prize of	1,000		
1 prize of	1,000		
1 prize of	1,000		
1 prize of	1,000		
1 prize of	1,000		
1 prize of	1,000		
1 prize of	1,000		
1 prize of	1,000		
1 prize of	1,000		
1 prize of	1,000	are	$25,000
1 prize of	1,000		
1 prize of	1,000		
1 prize of	1,000		
1 prize of	1,000		
1 prize of	1,000		
1 prize of	1,000		
1 prize of	1,000		
1 prize of	1,000		
1 prize of	1,000		
1 prize of	1,000		
1 prize of	1,000		
50 prizes of	500	are	25,000
317 prizes of	500	are	63,425
440 prizes amounting to			$280,425

Whole tickets $20; shares in proportion
Prizes payable in full without deduction
Orders to be addressed to

CHS. T. HOWARD,
Lock Box 692 Postoffice, New Orleans
Send Postoffice Money order or Register your Letter.

Stagg & O'Neil

PATENT ATTORNEYS

AND

DEALER IN ALL THE

NEWEST

and most Useful Patents of the age.

We beg to call public attention to the fact that we are now prepared to fill orders for the latest novelties in the line of patented goods, and are constantly adding to our large stock, such articles of merit as the inventive spirit of the a produces, and the progressive temper the times demands. The Southern Country especially, needs these labor-saving inventions; to our friends in the country extend an invitation to call and examine our stock of household and farm utensils.

Inventors can obtain informatio through our Agency, of the course to be pursued in obtaining patents, the modus operandi of the patent office, Government fees, &c., &c.

Applications made, and Caveats filed, speedily and effectively through our office, and at less cost to the inventor, than personal application at Washington. For circular address.

STAGG & O'NEILL,
180 Canal Street.
New Orleans.

Mrs. G. E. Craig,

SOCIETY STORE,

NO. 283 POYDRAS STREET.

New Orleans.

a1 '72–1y.

500. 500. 500. 500.

HOME WASHERS,
HOME WASHERS,
HOME WASHERS,

Sold within the Past Two Months under a Full Guarantee,
Not one returned—
Not one complaint.
Speaks for itself.
In Operation Daily at the

Depot, No. 176 Canal street.

PRICE $18.

New Orleans Home Manufacturing Company.

G. CASENAVE.

UNDERTAKER

88 Bourbon Stree

NEW ORLEANS.

CARRIAGES FOR HIRE.

How He Decided.

A poor Turkish slater, of Constantinople, being at work upon the roof of a house, lost his footing and fell into the narrow street upon a man who chanced to be passing at the time. The pedestrian was killed by the concussion, while the slater escaped without material injury.

A son of the deceased caused the slater to be arrested and brought before the Cadi, where he made the most grave charge, and claimed ample redress.

The Cadi listened attentively, and in the end asked the slater what he had to say in his defence.

"Dispenser of Justice," answered the accused, in humble mood, "it is even as this man says; but God forbid that there should be evil in my heart. I am a poor man, and know not how I can make amends."

The son of the man who had been killed thereupon demanded that condign punishment should be inflicted upon the accused.

The Cadi meditated a few moments ann finally said:

"It shall be so."

Then to the slater he continued:

"Thou shalt stand in the street where the father of this man stood when thou didst fall upon him."

And to the accuser he said:

"And thou shalt, if it so please thee, go upon the roof, and fall upon the culprit, even as he did fall upon thy father. Allah is great?"

Fun and Fancy.

—Every bird please us with its lay—especially the hen.

—Creditor's prayer.—That short people would not be so long.

—For views on the Rhine—look into a pork barrel.

—To keep water out, use pitch; to keep it in use a pitcher.

—The only fish near the coast of Ireland is the sole fish.

—There is a man in Virginia who is so aristocratic that he has cut his own acquaintance.

—A wife's farewell to her husband every morning—"buy and buy."

—The way we marry—ring the bride's finger, and then wring her heart.

—"What is the use," asked an idle fellow, "of a man working himself to death to get a living.

—The man who was so hemmed in by a crowd, has been troubled with a stitch in his side ever since.

—Those ladies, who have a passion for tea-parties should remember that tattle begins with T.

—Cork-screws have sunk more people than cork jackets will ever keep up.

—Labor lost.—An organ-grinder playing at the door of a deaf and dumb asylum.

—Army contractors are sometimes ambushed enemies who lie in weight, Aye, and in measure, too.

—You're a queer chicken! as the hen said when she hatched out a duck.

—The way to make a tall man short is to ask him to lend you a few dollars.

—A concert singer having murdered a tune, subsequently tried his voice and acquitted himself.

—The herb doctors hold that, to be healthy, a man, like a tree, must take root.

—The man who was lost in slumber, found his way out on a night mare.

—"Pa, what is meant by raw recruits?" "It means soldiers who have not stood fire, child."

—The man who attempted to look into the future had the door slammed in his face.

—If you want to be suited, go to a tailor; if you want to be non-suited, go to law.

—Young ladies at needle-work, are not always what they appear. They are sometimes seaming.

—Copy of a sign upon an academy out West, "Freeman & Huggs; Freeman teaches the boys and Huggs the girls.

—"I do not say," remarked Mr. Brown, "that Jones is a thief; but I do say that if his farm joined mine, I would not try to keep sheep."

—"I know every rock on the coast," said an Irish pilot. At that moment the ship struck, when he exclaimed, "and that's one of them"

—"Master at home?"

"No, sir, he's out."

"Mistress at home?"

"No, sir, she's out."

"Then I'll step in and sit by the fire."

"That's out too.

—"Any ting bite you dere?" inquired one Dutchman of another, while engaged in angling. "No, nodings at all." "Vell," returned the other, "noding bites me too."

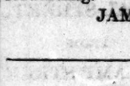
—"You havn't got such a thing as an old pair of trousers, have you."

"No, my man," said the me chant, "I don't keep my wadrobe in my counting-house."

"Where do you live?" rejoined Pat, "and I'll call in the morning for the ould pair you've got on."

STEAMBOATS.

MERCHANTS' SOUTHERN PACKET COMPANY.



FOR ST. LOUIS, CAIRO, MEMPHIS and the Bends—The steamers of this line will leave as follows, at 5 P. M.

Giving through bills of lading over the Illinois Central Railroad to al points on Arkansas, White and Cumberland rivers. Through bills of lading and passenger tickets issued to all points on the Upper Mississippi. as high as St. Paul.

Plans of cabin may be see and state-rooms secured on application to

STEVENSON & VERLANDER, Agents,
135 Gravier street.

JOHN F. BAKER, President.

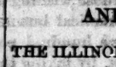
Bills of lading over the Illinois Central Railroad signed only at the office of

JAS. T. TUCKER.
26 Carondelet street.

NEW ORLEANS, CHICAGO AND THE WEST.

THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD AND

Blue Line, Via Cairo,



WILL TAKE FREIGHT From New Orleans on first-class steamers,

LEAVING DAILY, AT 5 P. M., FOR CAIRO, CHICAGO, AND ALL POINTS NORTH, WEST AND EAST, AT THE LOWEST RATES.

All rates and all through bills of lading from New Orleans by above route given, signed and recognized only at the General Office of the Company, No. 26 Carondelet Street.

Shippers by this route save all drayage and transfer charges at Cairo, and their goods are always under cover, and no charges are made for forwarding.

JAMES T. TUCKER,
General Agent.

ST. LOUIS.

For St. Louis, Cairo and Memphis.

Steamer KATIE, J. M WHITE, Master; will leave New Orleans for above ports on

SATURDAY, June 10; SATURDAY, June 24;
SATURDAY, July 8; SATURDAY, July 22.

For freight or passage apply on board, or to

J. JANNEY, No. 150 Common Street
A. A. GREEN, No. 196 Common Stree.
Where a plan of the cabin can be seen

BATON ROUGE.

New Orleans, Coast, Baton Rouge and Grosse Tete Railroad semi-weekly passenger packet

ST. JOHN.

W. R. GREATHOUSE, Master;
JAMES MCELROY, Clerk,

Leaves every WEDNESDAY, at 5 P. M., and SUNDAY, at 10 A. M.

Returning, leaves Baton Rouge every Monday and Thursday evenings.

For freight or passage apply on board, r to

E. O. MELANCON, 11 Conti street.

CAIRO.

ST. LOUIS AND NEW ORLEANS PACKET COMPANY.

FOR CAIRO AND ST. LOUIS.

Illinois Central Railroad Packets

FOR MEMHPIS, CAIRO and the Bends—The fine passenger steamers of this line will leave as follows:

Giving through bills of lading to all points on the Memphis and Charleston Railroad, Nashville and Northwestern Railroad, and Memphis and Ohio Railroad—also to St. Louis.

Through Tickets furnished at lowest rates to all points East, West and North, by all the various routes via Memphis, Cairo and St. Louis. Staterooms secured at General Office, 104 Common treet.

A. A. WOODS, General Agent,
104 Common Street.
C. G. WAYNE, Freight Aent,
37 Natchez Street,

JOHN N. BOFINGER. President,

Bills of lading for all freights over the Illinois Central Railroad; signed at the office of

JAMES T. TUCKER,
apl. 6-tf 26 Carondelet Street.

RAILROADS.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

ST. LOUIS, IRON MOUNTAIN AND SOUTHERN RAILROAD.

THE ONLY ALL RAIL ROUTE

To St. Louis, Chicago, Omaha, San Francisco, St. Paul, Kansas City, Leavenworth, St Joseph,

And all Points North, East and West.

TWO EXPRESS TRAINS leave the New Orleans, Jackson and Great Northern Railroad Depot daily, at 7 A. M. and 5 P. M.

AN EXPRESS TRAIN leaves the foot of Canal street daily at 8 A. M., via the New Orleans, Mobile and Chattanooga Railroad, making close connections at Mobile with the Mobile and Ohio Railroad to all points North, East and West.

For tickets apply to

A. D. SHELDON.
Ticket Agent New Orleans, Jackson and Great Northen Railroad, corner Camp and Common streets, under City Hotel; or to

W. BEDELL.
Ticket Agent New Orleans, Mobile and Chatanooga Railroad No. 150 Common street, under St. Charles Hotel.

J. H. WINGFIELD.
General Superintending Agent St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern Railroad

NEW ORLEANS, MOBILE AND CHATTANOOGA RAILROAD.

The Mobile division of this road will be opened for business on

Monday, November 21, 1870,

and passenger trains will run as follows:

Leave New Orleans, from the foot of Canal street, for Bay St. Louis, Pass Christian, Mississippi City, Biloxi, Ocean Springs, Pascagoula and Mobile at 8 o'clock A. M. Arrivive at Mobile at 2:30 o'clock P. M., connecting at Mobile with the MOBILE AND OHIO, and the MOBILE AND MONTGOMERY RAILROADS for all points

NORTH, EAST AND WEST.

Leave Mobile for New Orleans at 11:20 A. M. Arriving at 6:10 P. M.

Fare Between New Orleans and Mobile, Five Dollars.

THROUGH FREIGHT TRAINS RUN EACH WAY DAILY.

Freight received at New Orleans, at the foot of Julia street before 4:30 P. M., delivered at Mobile early next morning.

FREIGHT AS LOW AS BY ANY OTHER ROUTE.

For further information, call at the General Office of the company, rooms one and two, up stairs. STORY BUILDING, corner Camp and Common streets.

J. R. KENDRICK,
General Superintendent.

TRAVELLERS, ATTENTION:

The New Orleans, Jackson and Great Northern and Mississippi Central Railroads.

Run their Passenger Coaches and Baggages Cars, their combined length without change.

BAGGAGE CHECKED FROM RESIDENCE TO DESTINATION.

The 7 A. M. Express Train runs Daily, (SUNDAYS EXCEPTED.)

Makes close connections for Vicksburg, Memphis, St. Louis, Chicago, Louisville, and all points beyond. Sleeping cars at night, Canton to Grand Junction and Humboldt.

The Mail Train leaves New Orleans Daily, at 5 P. M.

Makes schedule connections with Lightning Express trains, to all points NORTH, EAST and WEST. Carries the great North Mail.

Time to New York, 70 Hours.

New and elegantly fitted up Sleeping Cars run to Humboldt, Tennessee, Cleveland, Tennessee, and Louisville, Kentucky.

Express Train South arrives at 1:30 A. M.

Mail Train South arrives at 11:05 A. M.

Ticket Office, Galveston, Iron Building.
Ticket Offices, New Orleans, under City Hotel, Cor. Camp and Common streets, and at Depot.

E. Q. SEWALL, General Superintendent;
J. B. MOREY, General Ticket Agent New Orleans, Jackson and Great Northern Railroad.
E. D. FROST, General Superintendent.
D. B. MOREY, General Ticket Agent. Mississippi Central Railroad.
S. S. SCOTT, General Passenger Agent.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE INDIA RUBBER COMB CO.

Nos. 9, 11 & 13 Mercer Street,

NEW YORK,

Sole manufacturers, under Goodyear's and Meyer's Patents,

—OF—

INDIA RUBBER COMBS,

Dressing Combs.
Long Combs.
Twist Combs.
Fine Tooth Combs,
[A variety of Elegant Fancy Patterns.]
Pocket Combs.
Ridding Combs.
Hair Pins.

ALSO, SOLE MANUFACTURERS

—OF—

COMBINATION SIDE COMBS

[MADE UNDER FAULT'S PATENT.]

The sale of any Combination Side Combs, no matter of what material made, unless sold under a license from us, is prohibited by law.

The Sun.

CHARLES A. DANA, Editor.

The Dollar Weekly Sun.

A Newspaper of the Present Times.

Intended for People Now on Earth.

Including Farmers, Mechanics, Merchants, Professional Men, Workers, Thinkers, and all Manner of Honest Folks, and the Wives, Sons, and Daughters of all such.

ONLY ONE DOLLAR A YEAR!

ONE HUNDRED COPIES FOR $50.

Or less than One Cent a Copy. Let there be a $50 Club at every Post Office.

SEMI-WEEKLY SUN, $2 A YEAR,

of the same size and general character as THE WEEKLY, but with a greater variety of miscellaneous reading, and furnishing the news to its subscribers with greater freshness, because it comes twice a week instead of once only.

THE DAILY SUN, $6 A YEAR.

A preeminently readable newspaper, with the largest circulation in the world. Free. Independent, and fearless in politics. All the news from everywhere. Two cents a copy; by mail, 50 cents a month, or $6 a year.

TERMS TO CLUBS.

THE DOLLAR WEEKLY SUN.

Five copies, one year, separately addressed, Four Dollars.
Ten copies, one year, separately addressed (and an extra copy to the getter up of club), Eight Dollars.
Twenty copies, one year, separately addressed (and an extra copy to the getter up of club), Fifteen Dollars.
Fifty copies, one year, to one address (and the Semi-Weekly one year to getter up of club), Thirty-three Dollars.
Fifty copies, one year, separately addressed (and the Semi-Weekly one year to getter up of club), Thirty-five Dollars.
One hundred copies, one year, to one address (and the Daily for one year to the getter up of club), Fifty Dollars.
One hundred copies, one year, separately addressed (and the Daily for one year to the getter up of club), Sixty Dollars.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY SUN.

Five copies, one year, separately addressed, Eight Dollars.
Ten copies, one year, separately addressed (and an extra copy to getter up of club), Sixteen Dollars.

SEND YOUR MONEY

in Post Office orders, checks, or drafts on New York, wherever convenient. If not, then register the letters containing money. Address

I. W. ENGLAND, Publisher,
Sun office, New York City.

COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

P. B. S. PINCHBACK, New Orleans, La. C. C. ANTOINE, Shreveport, La.

PINCHBACK, & ANTOINE,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

114 Carondelet St.,

NEW ORLEANS.

Liberal Advances made on Consignments. Prompt attention given to all sales and purchases, leasing of farms, etc., etc.

Consignments covered by Insurance as soon as shipped, unless otherwise instructed on the Bill of Lading.

MILLINERY ESTABLISHMENT.

FALL AND WINTER

STOCK OF

Millinery Goods

of every description, just received at

F. R. HARDEN'S

29...CHARTRES STREET...29

etween Canal and Customhouse
NEW ORLEANS.

EMPIRE

MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY

OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK

NO. 139 BROADWAY.

OFFICERS

Geo. W. Smith. Vice Prest. G. Hilton Scribner. Prest., L. H. Waters. Actuary. Sidney W. Crofut. Secty., Everett Clapp. Sup't. Agencs. T. K. Morey. Med. Examr., Agents New Orleans PINCHBACK & ANTOINE

WALTHAM WATCHES.

THE BALANCE WHEEL OF A

WALTHAM WATCH

BEATS

4 times a second,
240 times a minute,
14,400 times an hour,
345,600 times a day,
292,60 times a week,
10,368,000 times a month,
126,144,000 times a year.

MORE IS EXPECTED OF A WATCH, THAN ANY OTHER KIND OF MACHERY.

It must not only run all day, butall night; not only on weekdays, but on Sundays and Holidays. It must run hanging up or lying down—upside down or right side up. It must keep running when the wearer sits down or stand up, When he walks or rides. In fact, it is expected to do its duty at all times, in every place and in every position.

A Genuine Waltham Watch will fulfil all these requirements. I wound once a day, it will faithfully tick for you a hundred and twenty-six million times in a year, without even requiring fresh oil all that time.

A Genuine Waltham Watch

CONTAINS

5 Spring, 9 wheels, 51 Screws, and 98 other parts making altogether 136 separate pieces.

ALL GENUINE WALTHAM

Watches have seven Jewels.

THE EXTRA JEWELLED HAVE ELEVEN JEWEL THE FULL JEWELLED HAVE FIFTEEN JEWELS.

Every part of a Waltham Watch is made by machinery. The machinery used in making the movement of a single watch coast over a *Hundred Thousand Dollars*, yet we sell these Watches, in a solid Silver Hunting Case, for $18. The same watch could not be made by hand and finisheds as perfectly for TEN TIMES AS MUCH.

A Genuine waltham Watch

Is interchangeable, like a Springfield rifle that is, any part of one Watch is exactly like the same part in another; and if ten Watches of one grade were taken apart, and the screws, wheels, springs, &c., were mixed together, ten watches could be made by putting these parts together again, without any reference to their former combination. This is a

GREAT ADVANTAGE;

For, if *any part* of a Waltham Watch is injured we can always replace it at a

Trifling Expense.

A GENUINE WALTHAM WATCH

Is made with special reference to

DURABILITY

Other Watches will run for a year or two, an require constant repairs; but

A Waltham Watch

WILL RUN FAITHFULLY

FOR MANY YEARS.

We sell these Watches,

IN SOLID SILVER HUNTING CASES.....$18

IN SOLID GOLD HUNTING CASES, $70

We have prepared an

ILLUSTRATED PRICE LIST,

which describes the various grades of Watches in detail, gives the weight and quality of the Cases, and all other information necessary for an intelligent selection. We wish every one would send for it before ordering a Watch.

Write for it as follows:

Messrs. HOWARD & Co.,
No. 785 Broadway,
New York:

Please send me your Illustrated Price List of Waltham Watches, as per advertisement in THE LOUISIANIAN.

(Sign name and address in full)

WITHOUT EXPENSE,

OR

Refund the Money.

We have sent out over *Five Thousand* of these Watches upon these conditions, and have only been asked to refund the money in three cases, and not one of these was on account of dissatisfacton with the Watch, but because the parties needed the money more,

WE HAVE NO AGENTS, AND OUR PRICES ARE THE SAME TO ALL. A RESIDENT OF OREGON OR TEXAS CAN BUY A WATCH FROM US AND IT WILL COST HIM NO MORE THAN IF HE LIVED IN NEW YORK. ALL HIS IS EXPLAINED IN THE PRICE LIST.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

WE DO NOT SELL

Waltham Watches in any Imitation, Gilt, Plated, Oride, Filled Cases whatever (these are all other names for Brass or German Silver). The Waltham Watch is worthy of a solid Gold or Silver Case, and we do not propose to sell it in any other.

LET EVERY ONE SEND FOR A PRICE LIST. ADDRESS IN FULL,

HOWARD & Co.
Jewellers and Silversmiths,
No. 785 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

WATCHMAKERS, ETC.

Paul Granzin,

—DEALER IN—

GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES,

And Fine Gold Jewelry. Keep always on hand all classes and patterns of Gold, Silver and Steel Spectacles and Eye Glasses. Glasses changed and sent to any part of the country. Watch repairs done promptly and warranted. Address orders to

PAUL GRANZIN,
112 Carondelet Street,
Feb. 16 1y NEW ORLEANS.

$5. GOOD $8.

WATCHES

AT OLD PRICES!

AS THE SOLE AGENTS in the United States for the LIVERPOOL WATCH CO., we are authorized by them to close out a large line of European Watches, Chains, etc., now in stock for Cash, at prices never before known. All beautiful in finish, artistic in design, reliable or accurate time, durable, and of the lates style. Every Watch will be retailed at less than cost of importation, and forwarded securely packed, prepaid, to any part of the country on receipt of price. Money can be sent to us by Express, with orders for Express Co., to return Goods or Cash, which will secure promptness and safety to purchaser. Among our list will be found. A BEATIFUL ENGLISH SILVER, SOLID DOUBLE CASE WATCH, genuine English full plate jeweled movements, adjusted regulator, steel cut hands, engine turn nerl, correct and serviceable article, large or small size in complete running order, wiih ap elegant Gent's Vest Chain, Locket and key, all complete, mailed free for FIVE DOLLARS.

A VERY HANDSOME WATCH in fine 18 karat Gold plated Double Casses—imitation of $100 Gold Watch—engraved or plain, genuine English, full plate jeweled movements, adjusted regulator, correct, and in complete running order with elegent Gent's Vest Chain, with Locket and Key, mailed pre-paid for only EIGHTEEN DOLLARS.

The Oride Gold Watch,

IN MASSIVE ORIDE GOLD Double Hunting Magic Spring Cases, elegantly engraved, or engine turned, Genuine Patent Lever movements, full jeweled, regulated and warranted to keep correct time, and wear, equal to Gold, precisely like in appearance, make, finish, brilliancy of color. $200 Gold Watch. One of these splendid Watches will be forwarded by mail free to any address, in handsome morocco case, lined with velvet and satin, (Ladies' or Gent's size Wtch,) for only TWELVE DOLLARS.

Watches for Holiday Presents manufactured to order.

GENUINE AMERICAN WATCHES of all grades, in Gold and Silver Cases, from $18 up to $200. Other Good Watchos equally low. With every Club of six Watches, of any kind, we send one extra of same kind free, as a premium to getter up of the Club. A superior stock of Genuine Oride Gold Chains, $2 to $6 each, warranted fully equal to Gold in brilliancy of color, wear, etc., Bills of over $12 collected on delivery, if desired. All Bills of $12, and less, must becash in P. O. Money Orders, or Registered Letters, at our risk. Goods carefully selected, packed and forwarded pre-paid by mail, or by Express, or receipt of price. Safe delivery of all goods guarenteed. Watches forwarded to be examined to parties known when express charges both ways are paid. No goods forwarded west of the Mississippi River, with bill to collect on delivery. Purchasers must pay all express charges on goods sent C. O. D.; also for return of money. All Cash orders forwarded free of charges to destination. Catalogues Free. Address all orders.

CHAS. P. NORTON & CO.,
Importers of Watches, etc.
Established 1857. 86 Nassau St., N. Y.
No. 34-tf.

GEORGE HITE,

Lock-Smith & Bell-Hanger

IRON RAILINGS FITTED UP

Iron Safes repaired

206, COMMON STREET,
NEW ORLEANS.

Presses repaired, Bells and Gong Houses, and Steamboats Fitted u

COLORED SEAMEN'S HOME.

GEORGE TAYLOR,
NO. 91 FRONT LEVEE,
THIRD DISTRICT,
Boarding and Lodging
—FOR—
SEAMEN.

GEO. GIGNAC. ALF. JOURDAIN.

GIGNAC & JOURDAIN,

GROCERS,

CORNER CONTI AND VILLERE, No. 239.

ALWAYS ON HAND,

Choice, Groceries, Coffee, Tea, Provisions, Wines and Liquors.

AND

Plantation Supplies

Orders promptly attended to.

DRY GOODS, CLOTHING.

JOSEPH H. WILSON

DRY GOODS EMPORIUM,

163....CANAL STREET,

FIRST FLOOR:
DRY GOODS, GENTS FURNISHING GOODS,

SECOND FLOOR:
LADIES ROOM FOR SHAWLS, CLOAKS AND WRAPS

THIRD FLOOR:
CARPETS, MATTING AND RUGS

A visit to the store will repay persons wishing to buy cheap and good goods.

B. T. Walshe

110....CANAL STREET,

Near St. Charles,

NEW ORLEANS, LA

MEN'S AND BOYS' *SHIRTS.*

(OF HIS OWN MAKE)

BOYS AND CHILDREN CLOTHING.

MEN'S AND BOYS' SHIRTS MADE TO ORDER

Every Article Marked in Plain Figures.

Goods sold on "one price" system, any article purchased which fails to satisfaction can be returned and the ey will be refunded.

Moderate Prices and Stock to select from are the inducements offered at

B. T. WALSHE'S

PREMIUM SHIRT AND CLOTHING EMPORIUM

110 Canal St., near St. Charles

New Orleans.

N. B.—Letter Orders receive attention and filled C. O. D. if

$75 Every Week MADE EASY, BY

Lady Agents

We want Smart and Energetic Agents to introduce our popular and justly celebrated inventions, in every *Village, Town and City in the World.*

Indispensable to Every Household;

They are highly approved of, endorsed and adopted by *Ladies, Physicians, Divines*, and now a GREAT FAVORITE with them.

Every Family will Purchase One of more of them. Something that their merits are apparent at a GLANCE.

DRUGGISTS,

MILLINERS,

DRESSMAKERS,

And all who keep FANCY STORE will find our excellent articles SELL VERY RAPIDLY, gives perfect satisfaction and netting

Small Fortunes

to all Dealers and Agents.

Country Rights Free to all who desire engaging in an *Honorable, Respectable and Profitable Business*, at the same time doing good to their companions in life Sample $2,00, sent free by mail on receipt of price. SEND FOR WHOLESALE CIRCULAR. ADDRESS

Victoria Manufacturing Co.
17 PARK PLACE: NEW YORK

Rubber Clothing COMPANY.

Manufacturers, Importers and Jobbers,

—OF—

Rubber Goods

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

CLOTHING,
BOOTS AND SHOES,
BELTING, PACKING & HOSE,
ENAMELED CLOTH
PIANO COVERS,
BALL TOYS, &c.

363 BROADWAY, COR. FRANKLIN ST., N. Y.
89 LAKE STREET, CHICAGO.
607 MARKET STREET, SAN FRANCISCO.

F. M. SHEPPARD,
PRESIDENT.

J. A. MINOTT, Secretary.